BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at Noon on the first Thursday of each month at 6363 Woodway, Suite 725, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No.3
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, Brazoria County MUD No.2, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

PWS ID: 0200560

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 3 receives groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 2 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoris County MUD No. 2 provides water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection Residuals listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 3 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	6.2	5.8 - 6.2	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.137	0.137 - 0.205	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.71	0.66 - 0.71	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.11	ND - 0.11	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required be 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 cost 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.

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.74	0.54 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.362	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Unregulated Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	19.7	NA	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 6

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llamar al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM Noon on the second Tuesday of each month at 1300 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2500, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 6
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers located in Brazoria County. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water supply on a year round basis, Brazoria County MUD No.2, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 6

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 6

PWS ID: 0200578

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).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

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MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 6 receives groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 2 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoria County Municipal District No. 2 provides water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection Residuals listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 6 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	6.2	5.8 - 6.2	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.205	0.137 - 0.205	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.71	0.66 - 0.71	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.11	ND - 0.11	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3	< 3 - < 3	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.369	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	3	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.66	0.49 - 2.20	No	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants*

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	20.1	NA	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 31

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 10:00 AM on the fourth Thursday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria County MUD No. 31
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from two aquifers, the Chicot and the Evangeline which are part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 31

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 31

PWS ID: 0200645

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	6.1	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.409	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	1.17	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	3	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

*** Additional Arsenic Health Information:**

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required be 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 cost 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.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.55	1.06 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	4.7	NS - 4.7	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	ND	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0703	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 32

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:00 AM on the second Friday of each month. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria County MUD No. 32
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, Brazoria County MUD No. 31, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 32

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 32

PWS ID: 0200749

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 32 receives groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 31 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoris County MUD No. 31 provides water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 32 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	6.1	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.409	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	1.17	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	3	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.57	0.92 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.016	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	6	N/A	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1	N/A	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 39

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 10:00 AM on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria County MUD No. 39
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, Brazoria County MUD No.40, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 39

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 39

PWS ID: 0200650

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 39 receives groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 40 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoris County MUD No. 40 provides water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 39 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppb)	4.1	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.151	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	1.27	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.08	ND - 0.08	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0268	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.8	0.58 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 40

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

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Public Participation Opportunities

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Brazoria County MUD No. 40
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from two aquifers, the Chicot and the Evangeline which are part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 40

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 40

PWS ID: 0200754

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).

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Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 40 receives groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 39 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoris County MUD No. 39 provides water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 40 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppb)	4.1	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.151	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	1.27	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.08	ND - 0.08	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.76	0.33 - 2.2	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0133	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	15.9	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	ND	NA	No	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 53

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:15 PM on the second Friday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 53

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from a Gulf Coast Aquifer. A source Water Assessment for your drinking water system is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 53

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 53

PWS ID: 0200764

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 53 received groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 31 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoris County MUD No. 53 and MUD 31 both provide water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection Residuals listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 53 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected Brazoria County MUD 53	Highest Level Detected Brazoria County MUD 31	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021-2023	Arsenic (ppb)	< 2.0	6.1	ND - 6.1	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021-2023	Barium (ppm)	0.468	0.409	0.409 - 0.468	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021-2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.72	1.17	0.72 - 1.17	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2020 - 2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	3	ND - 3.0	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020 - 2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	3	ND - 3.0	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.64	0.69 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	3	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0555	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 53

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

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Public Participation Opportunities

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Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 53

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from a Gulf Coast Aquifer. A source Water Assessment for your drinking water system is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 53

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 53

PWS ID: 0200764

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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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 53 received groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 31 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoris County MUD No. 53 and MUD 31 both provide water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection Residuals listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 53 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected Brazoria County MUD 53	Highest Level Detected Brazoria County MUD 31	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021-2023	Arsenic (ppb)	< 2.0	6.1	ND - 6.1	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021-2023	Barium (ppm)	0.468	0.409	0.409 - 0.468	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021-2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.72	1.17	0.72 - 1.17	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2020 - 2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	3	ND - 3.0	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020 - 2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	3	ND - 3.0	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.64	0.69 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	3	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0555	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.55

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 10:30 AM on the second Thursday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria County MUD No. 55

Attn.: City Council

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from two aquifers, the Chicot and the Evangeline which are part of the Gulf Coast Aquifer. A source Water Assessment for your drinking water system is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.55

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 55

PWS ID: 0200659

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 55 received groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 56 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoris County MUD No. 55 and MUD 56 both provide water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection Residuals listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 55 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected Brazoria County MUD 55	Highest Level Detected Brazoria County MUD 56	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022-2023	Arsenic (ppb)	6.0*	6.7*	6.0 - 6.7	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Barium (ppm)	0.367	0.125	0.125 - 0.367	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Fluoride (ppm)	2.01	2.19	2.01 - 2.19	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.6	3	3 - 3.6	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020-2022	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.18	1	ND - 3.0	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information: Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required be 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 cost 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.

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	34	5 - 34.2	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2	ND - 2.2	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.65	0.89 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0229	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.56

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 10:30 AM on the second Thursday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria County MUD No. 56

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635..

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from a Gulf Coast Aquifer. A source Water Assessment for your drinking water system is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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6420 Reading Rd.
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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.56

BRAZORIA COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.56

PWS ID: 0200676

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 56 received groundwater from Brazoria County Municipal Utility District No. 55 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoris County MUD No. 55 and MUD 56 both provide water from wells located in Brazoria County. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection Residuals listed are for Brazoria County MUD No. 56 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected Brazoria County MUD 55	Highest Level Detected Brazoria County MUD 56	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022-2023	Arsenic (ppb)	6.0*	6.7*	6.0 - 6.7	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Barium (ppm)	0.367	0.125	0.125 - 0.367	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Fluoride (ppm)	2.01	2.19	2.01 - 2.19	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.6	3	3 - 3.6	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020-2022	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.18	1	ND - 3.0	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required be 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 cost 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.

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	14	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.7	1.17 - 2.14	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0284	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

BAYBROOK
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:30 AM on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Baybrook Municipal Utility District No.1
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Baybrook MUD 1 purchases water from the City of Houston which provides purchase surface water from the Trinity River located in Harris County. Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, the City of Houston, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BAYBROOK MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

BAYBROOK
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

PWS ID: 1012698

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Baybrook Municipal Utility District No.1 receives its water from the City of Houston. The City of Houston Provides surface water from Harris County. The results for both Baybrook MUD No.1 and the City of Houston are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Baybrook MUD No.1 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	HC 183	WHCRWA	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	NA	0.0363	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Fluoride (ppm)	NA	0.2	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.74	0.36	0.36 - 0.74	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.233	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.96	0.54 - 4.10	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	35	26.4 - 41.3	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	13	8.7 - 19.5	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	City of Houston	Range of Detected Levels	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.11	NA	Herbicide runoff
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.12	NA	Herbicide runoff

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.12	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

BRAZORIA – FORT BEND COUNTIES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the second Tuesday of each month. You may mail comments to:

Brazoria – Fort Bend Counties MUD No.3

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from a Gulf Coast Aquifer. A source Water Assessment for your drinking water system is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

BRAZORIA FORT BEND COUNTIES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

BRAZORIA – FORT BEND COUNTIES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

PWS ID: 0790597

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).

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About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

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pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Brazoria Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 3 receives groundwater from Fort Bend County Municipal District No. 131 and the results are listed in the tables below. Brazoria Fort Bend County MUD No. 3 and Fort Bend County MUD No. 131 provide water from wells located in Brazoria and Fort Bend County. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Brazoria Fort Bend County MUD No. 3 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected Brazoria Fort Bend County MUD 3	Highest Level Detected Fort Bend County MUD 131	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022-2023	Arsenic (ppb)	6*	3.7	ND - 6.0	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Barium (ppm)	0.316	0.353	0.304 - 0.353	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Fluoride (ppm)	1.4	0.8	0.79 - 1.4	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2020 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.1	< 3.0	ND - 3.6	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020 - 2022	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	ND	1.5	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required be 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 cost 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.

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	9	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.67	0.81 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.7	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

BLUE RIDGE WEST MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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. Blue Ridge West MUD has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Water Sources

The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 6:00 PM on the first Monday of each month at 1522 Texas Parkway, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Blue Ridge West MUD
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

Blue Ridge West Municipal Utility District

BLUE RIDGE WEST MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 0790051

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	2.9	2.8 - 2.9	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.125	0.117 - 0.125	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.93	0.91 - 0.93	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	7.2	6.2 - 7.2	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.46	ND - 1.46	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Uranium (ppb)	<1.0	N/A	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2.1	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0441	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.69	0.60 - 2.19	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	17.2	NA	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CHELFORD ONE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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. Chelford One MUD has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Water Sources

The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:30 AM on the third Monday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP at 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Chelford One Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

CHELFORD ONE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

CHELFORD ONE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1010767

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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Secondary Constituents

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Chelford One MUD is interconnected with three other Municipal Utility Districts. They are Chelford City MUD, Mission Bend MUD No. 1, and Mission Bend MUD No. 2 which provide water from wells in Harris County. The water quality data for each of these Districts is listed below. While most tests are conducted on water at the water plants, two types of tests are completed on water taken from houses within the District: Lead and Copper and Disinfectant Residuals. Therefore the results for these tests represent values found in Chelford One MUD only.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Chelford One MUD	Chelford City MUD	Mission Bend MUD No. 1	Mission Bend MUD No. 2	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.5	2 - 3.4	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.193	0.225	0.241	0.215	0.184 - 0.241	No	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.31	0.19 - 0.31	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	0.07	0.12	0.2	ND - 0.2	No	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019-2020	Nitrite (ppm)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Selenium (ppb)	<3.0	4.1	<3.0	<3.0	ND - 4.1	No	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2020-2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.5	7	2	4	2.0 - 7.0	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020-2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	<1.0	1.63	<1.0	1	ND - 1.63	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020-2023	Uranium (ug/l)	<1.0	2.9	4.3	5.5	ND - 5.5	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	3.3	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0641	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.42	0.64 - 2.70	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

CHELFORD CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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 is in your drinking water. Chelford City MUD has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 6:30 PM on the first Monday of each month at 15027 Alief-Clodine Road, Houston, Texas 77083. You may mail comments to:

Chelford City Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

CHELFORD CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

CHELFORD CITY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1010782

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).

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Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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.

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MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Chelford City MUD is interconnected with three other Municipal Utility Districts. They are Chelford One MUD, Mission Bend MUD No. 1, and Mission Bend MUD No. 2 which provide water from wells in Harris County. The water quality data for each of these Districts is listed below. Three types of tests are completed on water in the distribution system only (Lead and Copper, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products), therefore this report only lists those results found in Chelford City MUD.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Chelford One MUD	Chelford City MUD	Mission Bend MUD No. 1	Mission Bend MUD No. 2	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.5	2 - 3.4	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.193	0.225	0.241	0.215	0.184 - 0.241	No	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.31	0.19 - 0.31	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	0.07	0.12	0.2	ND - 0.2	No	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019-2020	Nitrite (ppm)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Selenium (ppb)	<3.0	4.1	<3.0	<3.0	ND - 4.1	No	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2020-2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.5	7	3	4	3.0 - 7.0	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020-2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	<1.0	1.63	<1.0	1	ND - 1.63	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020-2023	Uranium (ug/l)	<1.0	2.9	4.3	5.5	ND - 5.5	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.47	0.78 - 2.40	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	2.1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0909	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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 waer 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."

Unregulated Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	19.7	NA	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CIMARRON
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the third Wednesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Cimarron Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system, contact Mike Thornhill of our Regulatory Compliance department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

CIMARRON MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

CIMARRON
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1011410

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Arsenic (ppb)	2.5	2.1 - 2.5	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.161	0.156 - 0.161	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.18	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	9.2	5 - 9.2	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2022	Combined Radium (ppm)	1.7	1.53 - 1.7	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Combined Uranium (ppm)	1.3	N/A	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.63	0.20 - 4.5	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	3	ND - 13.6	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.1	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CORNERSTONES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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. Cornerstone MUD has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Water Sources

The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
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- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District normally meets at 5:30 PM on the third Monday of each month. Please consult the District's website at www.cornerstonesmud.com to confirm the meeting date, time, and location. You may also mail comments to:

Cornerstones Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

CORNERSTONES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

CORNERSTONES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1011692

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ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	4.8	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.168	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.26	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.2	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	<1	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.69	0.20 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	3.2	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.23	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Unregulated Contaminants*

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	19.75	19.2 - 20.3	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Heptachlor epoxide Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Hexachlorobenzene Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Lindane Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Methoxychlor Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Pentachlorophenol Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Simazine Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Toxaphene Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 46

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 10:30 AM on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 1 Fluor Daniel Dr., Building D, Suite D1-0, Sugar Land, Texas 77478. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 46
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Chicot aquifer and our surface water comes from the City of Missouri City. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 46

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 46

PWS ID: 0790315

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District 46 receives water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides surface water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD 46 and the City of Missouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 46 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.101	0.0837	0.0837 - 0.101	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (PPB)	50	ND	ND - 50	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.2	0.15	0.15 - 0.2	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	2	1.44	ND - 2.0	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3	< 3	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2015	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2.33	ND	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.5	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.34	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.57	0.90 - 3.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	44	ND - 50.2	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	15	ND - 21.2	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	2,4-D (ppb)	0.1	ND - 0.1	No	70	70	Runoff from herbicide
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.77	0.39 - 0.77	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.1	ND - 0.1	No	4	4	Runoff from herbicide

Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Alachlor Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Atrazine Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Benzo(a)pyrene Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Chlordane Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Endrin Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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) 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Heptachlor Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 46

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 46

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 46

PWS ID: 0790315

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

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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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

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MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District 46 receives water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides surface water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD 46 and the City of Missouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 46 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highesl Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.101	0.0837	0.0837 - 0.101	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (PPB)	50	ND	ND - 50	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.2	0.15	0.15 - 0.2	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	2	1.44	ND - 2.0	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3	< 3	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2015	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2.33	ND	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.5	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.34	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.57	0.90 - 3.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	44	ND - 50.2	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	15	ND - 21.2	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	2,4-D (ppb)	0.1	ND - 0.1	No	70	70	Runoff from herbicide
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.77	0.39 - 0.77	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.1	ND - 0.1	No	4	4	Runoff from herbicide

Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Alachlor Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Atrazine Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Benzo(a)pyrene Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Chlordane Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Endrin Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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) 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Heptachlor Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Heptachlor epoxide Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Hexachlorobenzene Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Lindane Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Methoxychlor Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Pentachlorophenol Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Simazine Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

Toxaphene Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2023	3/31/2023	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.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 66

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 6:30 PM on the second Tuesday of Jan, Apr, Jul, Aug, and Oct. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 66

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, the City of Rosenberg, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 66

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 66

PWS ID: 0790486

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend Municipal Utility District No.66 receives its water from the City of Rosenberg. The City of Rosenberg provides well water from wells located in Fort Bend County and surface water from the Brazos Water Authority located in Brazoria County. The results for both Fort Bend County MUD No.66 and the City of Rosenberg are listed in the tables. The results for Disinfection Residuals, Disinfection By-Products, and Lead & Copper listed are for Fort Bend County MUD No.66 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	3.2	ND - 3.2	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.392	0.348 - 0.392	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.44	0.29 - 0.44	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.91	ND - 0.91	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5	ND - 5	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	2.52	1.10 - 3.50	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.3	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0258	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 115

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 2:30 PM on the fourth Monday of each month at The Muller Law Group, 202 Century Square Blvd, Sugar Land, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 115

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 115

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 115

PWS ID: 0790403

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

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MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District 115 receives water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD 115 and the City of Missouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 115 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highesl Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.116	0.0837	0.0837 - 0.116	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	70	< 10	ND - 70	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2021 - 2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.18	0.15	0.15 - 0.18	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1.93	1.44	ND - 1.93	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	< 3.0	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	ND	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.642	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 1.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 1.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.56	0.80 - 3.70	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022	Atrazine (ppb)	0.66	0.62	0.62 - 0.66	Runoff from herbicide used on crops

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 116

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the first Tuesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 116
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 116

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 116

PWS ID: 0790367

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.189	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.28	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.38	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Uranium (ppb)	4.4	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	2.7	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.173	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.35	0.33 - 2.10	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	11	NA	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 128

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 8:15 AM on the fourth Monday of each month at The Muller Law Group, 202 Century Square Blvd, Sugar Land, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 128
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources in the City of Sugar Land. The groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, The City of Sugar Land, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 128

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 128

PWS ID: 0790498

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District 128 receives water from the City of Sugar Land. The City of Sugar Land provides surface water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD 128 and the City of Sugar Land are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 128 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	2.3	ND - 2.3	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.237	0.113 - 0.237	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.83	0.21 - 0.83	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4	ND - 4	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Uranium (mg/L)	7.0	ND - 7	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	3	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0526	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

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Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.62	1.00 - 4.60	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2	ND - 2.1	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	9	4.5 - 13.3	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Atrazine (ppb)	NA	0.62	ND - 0.62	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.08	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 129

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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Water Sources

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 129

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 129

PWS ID: 0790437

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Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District 129 receives water from Fort Bend County MUD 115 and Fort Bend County MUD 149. Fort Bend County MUD 115 and Fort Bend County MUD 149 provide water from wells and surface water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for Fort Bend County MUD 129, Fort Bend County MUD 115 and Fort Bend County MUD 149 are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend County MUD 129 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highesl Level Ground-water	Highesl Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2020 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.116	0.15	0.0837	0.0837 - 0.15	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.18	0.25	0.15	0.15 - 0.25	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1.93	0.39	1.44	0.39 - 1.93	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	< 3.0	< 3.0	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	1.5	ND	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	1.8	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0359	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

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Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	39.5	7.54 - 39.5	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	14.3	10.9 - 14.3	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.42	1.00 - 4.70	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 131

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the fourth Tuesday of every month. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 131
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from one of three aquifers, the Chicot, the Evangeline and the Jasper, which make up the Gulf Coast Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 131

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 131

PWS ID: 0790450

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	3.7	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.353	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.8	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Selenium (ppb)	0.8	NA	No	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	9.38	7.36 - 9.38	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	9.8	9.4 - 9.8	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0116	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.61	1.13 - 2.17	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134D

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Public Participation Opportunities

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Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 134D

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from a groundwater well located within Fort Bend County MUD 134E. A source Water Assessment for your drinking water system is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134D

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134D

PWS ID: 0790562

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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.

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MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 134D receives ground water from Fort Bend County MUD 134E. Fort Bend County MUD 134E provides water from wells located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Fort Bend County MUD No. 134D and Fort Bend County MUD 134E are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 134D only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppm)	< 0.002	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.24	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.93	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.49	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	NA	NA	No	15	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	NA	NA	No	5	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Uranium (ppb)	< 1.0	NA	NA	No	30	Erosion of natural deposits

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	1.66	1.20 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Locational Average Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.4	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.039	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134E

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Public Participation Opportunities

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134E

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134E

PWS ID: 0790574

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2023	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	NA	NA	No	15	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	NA	NA	No	5	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Uranium (ppb)	< 1.0	NA	NA	No	30	Erosion of natural deposits

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Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
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Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Locational Average Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.3	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0062	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

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FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134E

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You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the third Wednesday of each month at 6420 Reading Road, Rosenberg, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 134E

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from a groundwater located within the district. A source Water Assessment for your drinking water system is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134E

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 134E

PWS ID: 0790574

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppm)	< 0.002	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.24	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.93	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	NA	NA	No	15	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	NA	NA	No	5	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Uranium (ppb)	< 1.0	NA	NA	No	30	Erosion of natural deposits

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	1.62	1.16 - 2.10	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Locational Average Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.3	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0062	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 149

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 1:30 PM on the fourth Monday of each month at The Muller Law Group, 202 Century Square Blvd, Sugar Land, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 149

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 149

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 149

PWS ID: 0790517

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

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NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

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MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District 149 receives water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Fort Bend County MUD 149 and the City of Missouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend County MUD 149 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highesl Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.15	0.0837	0.0837 - 0.15	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.25	0.15	0.15 - 0.25	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	20	ND	ND - 20	No	200	200	Discharge from platstic and fertizier factories
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.39	1.44	ND - 1.44	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022 - 2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	< 3.0	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	ND	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1.7	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0205	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.41	1.00 - 3.40	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	27.1	14.7 - 27.1	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7.5	ND - 7.5	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highesl Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.15	0.62	0.15 - 0.62	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	< 0.07	< 0.07	NA	No	4	4	Runoff from herbicide used on crops

Coliform Bacteria

YEAR	Total coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.coli MCL	Number of Positive E.coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	1 positive monthly sample	2		0	No	0	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. No Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed this action.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 152

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:00 AM on the third Thursday of each month. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 152

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, the City of Rosenberg, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 152

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 152

PWS ID: 0790487

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

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ND: Not Detected

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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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

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MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend Municipal Utility District No.152 receives its water from the City of Rosenberg. The City of Rosenberg provides well water from wells located in Fort Bend County and surface water from the Brazos Water Authority located in Brazoria County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD No.152 and the City of Rosenberg are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 152 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	3.2	ND - 3.2	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.392	0.348 - 0.392	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.44	0.29 - 0.44	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1	0.16 - 0.82	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5	ND - 5	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Uranium (mg/L)	<1.0	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.78	0.43 - 5.30	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0252	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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 waer 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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	60	ND - 38.3	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	25	ND - 17.9	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 155

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:00 AM on the second Monday of each month at the Bonbrook Recreation Center. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 155

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, the City of Rosenberg, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 155

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 155

PWS ID: 0790488

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend Municipal Utility District No.155 receives its water from the City of Rosenberg. The City of Rosenberg provides well water from wells located in Fort Bend County and water from the Brazos Water Authority located in Brazoria County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD No.155 and the City of Rosenberg are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 155 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	3.2	ND - 3.2	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.392	0.348 - 0.392	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.44	0.29 - 0.44	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.84	0.43 - 0.84	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5	ND - 5	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Uranium (mg/L)	<1.0	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.81	0.91 - 5.50	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

* Although the Highest Level Detected does exceed the MRDL, this is not considered a violation under the current rules. The MRDL is looking at the average of all samples throughout the year while the Range is based on tests on a specific day. The average concentration for the entire year was below 4.0 ppm.

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	66	23.4 - 40.4	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	28	13.4 - 27.5	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.034	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Some people who drink containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	4/25/2023	5/18/2023	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 158

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 5:00 PM on the first Wednesday of each month at 6420 Reading Road in Rosenberg. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 158

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, the City of Rosenberg, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 158

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 158

PWS ID: 0790466

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

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MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend Municipal Utility District No.158 receives its water from the City of Rosenberg. The City of Rosenberg provides well water from wells located in Fort Bend County and surface water from the Brazos Water Authority located in Brazoria County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD No.158 and the City of Rosenberg are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 158 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	3.2	ND - 3.2	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.392	0.348 - 0.392	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.44	0.29 - 0.44	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.88	0.63 - 0.88	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5	ND - 5	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Uranium (mg/L)	<1.0	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.9	0.59 - 6.00	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

*Although the Highest Level Detected does exceed the MRDL, this is not considered a violation under the current rules. The MRDL is looking at the average of all samples throughout the year while the Range is based on tests on a specific day. The average concentration for the entire year was below 4.0 ppm.

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	40.2	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	25.7	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0429	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 162

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

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Public Participation Opportunities

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Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 162

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Permit No. 206

Si Environmental, LLC
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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 162

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 162

PWS ID: 0790459

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppb)	6.1*	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.205	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.33	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5.0	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.02	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by the 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 cost 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.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.32	0.91 - 2.40	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0.8	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0318	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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 waer 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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 182

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre la qualidade de aqua que este esta consumiendo. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:30 PM on the first Monday of each month. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 182

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources that pull water from both the Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers located in Fort Bend County. No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source has been conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for your water system. The report will describe 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 in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 182

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 182

PWS ID: 0790500

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppb)	< 2.0	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.175	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.35	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by the 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 cost 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.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.48	0.91 - 2.17	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0377	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 188

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the second Monday of every month. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 188

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is purchased from Fort Bend County MUD No. 182 which uses wells as their source. Their water comes from the Evangeline and Chicot aquifers. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality is currently conducting an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 188

PWS ID: 0790614

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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.

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MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.188 receives its water from Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.182. Fort Bend County MUD No. 182 provides water from wells located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Fort Bend County MUD 188 and Fort Bend County MUD 182 are listed in the tables. The results for Disinfection Residuals listed are for Fort Bend County MUD 188 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppb)	< 2.0	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.175	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.35	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	< 3.0	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.58	0.35 - 2.12	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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 waer 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."

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 190

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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En Español

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:00 AM on the second Tuesday of each month. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.190

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, Big Oaks Municipal Utility District, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 190

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 190

PWS ID: 0790501

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend Municipal Utility District No.190 receives surface water from the North Fort Bend Water Authority. The North Fort Bend Water Authority obtains its water from the City of Houston within Harris County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD No.190 and the North Fort Bend Water Authority are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Fort Bend County MUD No.190 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.054	0.0432 - 0.054	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.27	0.25 - 0.27	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.38	0.18 - 0.38	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	ND	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Uranium (mg/L)	5.3	4.9 - 5.3	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0652	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	3.22	1.26 - 4.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	36	29.5 - 38.8	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	26	19.6 - 33.1	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	NFBWA	Range of Detected Levels	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.24	NA	Herbicide runoff
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.1	NA	Herbicide runoff

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants (NFBWA)

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.37	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 192

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the first Wednesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.192
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is purchased from the City of Sugar Land which uses wells as their source. Their water comes from the Evangeline and Chicot aquifers. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, the City of Sugar Land, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 192

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 192

PWS ID: 0790553

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend Municipal Utility District No.192 receives its water from the City of Sugar Land. The results for both Fort Bend MUD No.192 and the City of Sugar Land are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 192 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Arsenic (ppb)	ND	ND	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.102	N/A	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Fluoride (ppm)	0.23	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.96	N/A	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Uranium (ppb)	ND	ND	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.018	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.49	0.59 - 3.10	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2.5	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 206

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
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En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:30 PM on the second Tuesday of every month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 206
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 206

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 206

PWS ID: 0790548

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

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ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.206 receives surface water from the North Fort Bend Water Authority (NFBWA). The NFBWA provides water from the City of Houston located from within Harris County. The results for both Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.206 and the NFBWA are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.206 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium (ppm)	--	0.054	0.0432 - 0.054	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	--	120	ND - 120	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	--	0.27	0.25 - 0.27	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.39	0.28	0.13 - 0.39	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0115	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	3.07	1.09 - 3.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Locational Average Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	32	21.6 - 39.4	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	28	19.4 - 32.8	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.37	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2022	3/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Beacuase of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]

Infants below the age of six 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	1/1/2022	3/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Beacuase of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2022	3/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Beacuase of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 213

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the fourth Tuesday of each month. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 213
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from a Gulf Coast Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system, contact Mike Thornhill of our Compliance department at (832) 490-1635.

Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 213

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 213

PWS ID: 0790586

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About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.189	N/A	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Fluoride (ppm)	0.96	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Selenium (ppb)	< 3.0	N/A	No	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4.1	N/A	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2022	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	N/A	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	3	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.732	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.51	0.60 - 2.10	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	64	11.7 - 65.8	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	13	2.3 - 11.5	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Volatile Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Xylenes (ppm)	1	NA	No	10	0	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	2,4-D	0.1	ND - 0.1	No	70	70	Runoff from herbicide

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.218

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at Noon on the second Monday of every other month. You may mail comments to:

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.218

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, the City of Rosenberg, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.218

FORT BEND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.218

PWS ID: 0790582

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fort Bend Municipal Utility District No.218 receives its water from the City of Rosenberg. The City of Rosenberg provides well water from wells located in Fort Bend County and surface water from the Brazos Water Authority located in Brazoria County. The results for both Fort Bend MUD No.218 and the City of Rosenberg are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fort Bend MUD 218 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	3.2	ND - 3.2	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.392	0.348 - 0.392	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.44	0.29 - 0.44	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.77	0.15 - 0.77	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5	ND - 5	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Uranium (mg/L)	<1.0	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0728	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.49	0.49 - 4.60	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	42	13.5 - 34.4	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	14	ND - 15.5	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	4/1/2023	6/30/2023	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) Some people who drink containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	4/1/2023	6/30/2023	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.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] Infants below the age of six 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	4/1/2023	6/30/2023	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.

FULSHEAR
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT 3A

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at noon on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 30757 Jordan Crossing Boulevard, Fulshear, TX 77423. You may mail comments to:

Fulshear Municipal Utility District 3A

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water, Willow Creek Farms MUD, received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

FULSHEAR MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT 3A

FULSHEAR
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT 3A

PWS ID: 0790560

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Fulshear Municipal Utility District 3A receives water from Willow Creek Farms MUD. Willow Creek Farms MUD provides water from wells located in Waller County. The results for both Fulshear MUD 3A and the Willow Creek Farms MUD are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Fulshear MUD 3A only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	2.6	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.134	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.29	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	ND	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	ND	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0157	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.79	1.01 - 3.01	No	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

H. BERKMAN ESTATE

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.

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Public Participation Opportunities

You may mail any comments concerning the water system to:

H. Berkman Estate (FM1489)

Attn.: Account Manager

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from a Gulf Coast Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system, contact Mike Thornhill of our Compliance department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

H. BERKMAN ESTATE

PWS ID: 0790288

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2012	Barium (ppm)	0.276	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.14	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.3	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.66	0.50 - 2.80	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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 waer 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."

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 55

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 6:00 PM on the third Tuesday of each month at 2300 Pilgrim Point, Webster, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 55

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 55

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 55

PWS ID: 1010678

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 55 receives surface water from the Southeast Water Plant which provides surface water from within Harris County. The results for both Harris County MUD No. 55 and the Southeast Water Plant are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Harris County MUD No. 55 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	HC 55	Southeast Water Plant	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.104	0.0363	0.0363 - 0.104	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.46	0.20	0.20 - 0.46	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.56	0.36	0.36 - 0.56	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.9	1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.594	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

In the required water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2023, our system supplied 414,790,588 gallons of water. During the same time period, an estimated 18,997,874 gallons of water was lost due to line breaks, flushing, and maintenance for a final water accountability of approximately 95.4%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call your water system at (832) 490-1635.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.6	0.54 - 4.80	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Locational Average Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	31	ND - 36.0	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	26	ND - 32.3	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	HC 55	Southeast Water Plant	Range of Detected Levels	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.1	0.11	0.1 - 0.11	Herbicide runoff
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.14	0.12	0.12 - 0.14	Herbicide runoff

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.12	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

HARRIS COUNTY WCID NO. 89

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:30 AM on the first and third Wednesday of each month. You may mail comments to:

Harris County WCID No. 89
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road,
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The system from which we purchase our surface water, the City of Houston, also received an assessment report. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY WCID NO. 89

HARRIS COUNTY WCID NO. 89

PWS ID: 1012370

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Water Control & Improvement District No. 89 receives surface water from the City of Houston. The City of Houston provides surface water from within Harris County. The results for both Harris County WCID 89 and the City of Houston are listed in the tables. The results for Disinfection, Disinfection By-Products, and Lead & Copper are for Harris County WCID 89 only since these samples are collected from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	< 2.0	2.8	ND - 2.8	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.166	0.123	0.0363 - 0.166	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	ND	0	ND - 0.01	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.36	0.34	0.2 - 0.36	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	ND	0.36	ND - 0.36	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.0	6	ND - 5.8	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Uranium (ppb)	1.0	3	ND - 3.0	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	ND	0.24	ND - 0.24	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2023	Simazine (ppb)	ND	0.12	ND - 0.12	No	4	4	Herbicide runoff

In the required water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2022, our system supplied 225,502,513 gallons of water. During the same time period, an estimated 13,537,622 gallons of water was lost due to line breaks, flushing, and maintenance for a final water accountability of approximately 94%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call your water system at (832) 490-1635.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.67	0.35 - 2.30	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

The value in the Highest Average Level Detected column is the highest average of all samples collected at one location over a year.

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Locational Average Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	4.5	ND - 4.5	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	ND	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	0.37	0.1	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.2	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0549	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

HARRIS COUNTY WCID NO. 96

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Harris County WCID No.96 purchases all of its water from the City of Houston.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM Noon on the first Tuesday of each month at the offices of Sanford Kuhl Hagan Kugle Parker Kahn, LLP at 1980 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1380, Houston, Texas 77056. You may mail comments to:

Harris County WCID No.96

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has not yet completed a Source Water Assessment for your ground water source. The system from which we purchase our surface water, the City of Houston, has received an assessment report. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY WCID NO. 96

HARRIS COUNTY
WCID NO. 96

PWS ID: 1013175

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Water Control & Improvement District No. 96 receives surface water from the City of Houston. The City of Houston provides water from Lake Houston located in Harris County. The results for water tested in both Harris County WCID 96 and the City of Houston are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and for Disinfection By-Products listed are for Harris County WCID 96 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Ground-water	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Arsenic (ppb)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.0885	0.042	0.042 - 0.0885	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2022-2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.14	ND	ND - 0.14	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.1	0.45	0.1 - 0.45	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0539	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revision: HCWCID 96 has no lead service lines or galvanized service lines requiring replacement. HCWCID 96 reached this determination because its water distribution system was installed after 1988, the year that Texas implemented the Safe Drinking Water Act banning the use of lead for any public water lines. Additionally, HCWCID 96 has found no evidence of the use of lead service lines (i) in the system records, including distribution system maps and drawings, historical records, meter installation records, inspections and records of the distribution system that indicate the material composition, or (ii) when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities in the course of normal system operations.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.78	0.50 - 4.00	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	13.3	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	16.9	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.27	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.24	0.29	0.24 - 0.29	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2023	Simazine (ppb)	ND	0.15	ND - 0.15	No	4	4	Herbicide runoff

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 171

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 1:00 PM on the second Monday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No.171
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 171

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 171

PWS ID: 1013540

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	7.4*	N/A	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.181	N/A	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.24	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.07	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	11	N/A	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2.54	N/A	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Uranium (ppb)	1.7	N/A	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information:

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required be 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 cost 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.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.72	1.17 - 2.60	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 183

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llamar al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 1300 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2500, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 183
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers located in Harris County and our surface water comes from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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 detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 183

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 183

PWS ID: 1011824

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).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 183 receives water from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority (WHCRWA). The WHCRWA provides surface water from the City of Houston in Harris County. The results for both Harris County MUD No. 183 and the WHCRWA are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection Residuals listed are for Harris County MUD No. 183 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	HC 183	WHCRWA	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.599	0.104	0.0543 - 0.599	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	< 0.01	20	ND - 20	No	200	200	Discharge from palstic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.24	0.36	0.24 - 0.36	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1	0.27	0.21 - 1.0	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2020 - 2023	Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	1.5	2.8	1.5 - 2.8	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020 - 2023	Uranium (ug/L)	1.1	1.6	ND - 1.6	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0791	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.92	0.93 - 4.40	No	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Although the Highest Level Detected does exceed the MRDL, this is not considered a violation under the current rules. The MRDL is looking at the average of all samples throughout the year while the Range is based on tests on a specific day. The average concentration for the entire year was below 4.0 ppm.

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	31	8.1 - 40.9	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	22	6.7 - 34.4	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	HC 183	WHCRWA	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.22	0.22	0.17 - 0.22	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.17	0.09	0.09 - 0.17	No	4	4	Dischcarge from rubber and chemical factories.

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.52	98.9	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Unregulated Contaminants*

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	13.7	NA	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 257

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the first Wednesday of each month at 1300 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2500, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 257
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers located in Harris County and our surface water comes from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 257

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 257

PWS ID: 1012985

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).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 257 receives surface water from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority (WHCRWA). The WHCRWA provides surface water from the City of Houston in Harris County. The results for both Harris County MUD 257 and the WHCRWA are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection By-Products, and Disinfection Residuals listed are for Harris County MUD No. 257 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.16	0.61 - 3.40	No	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	28	18.8 - 33.8	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	23	15.3 - 27.6	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0.6	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.275	1	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	HC 257	WHCRWA	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.12	0.22	0.12 - 0.22	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.12	0.09	0.08 - 0.12	No	4	4	Herbicide runoff

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	HC 257	WHCRWA	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	0.0032	ND - 0.0032	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0993	0.104	0.0093 - 0.104	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	ND	20.0	ND - 20	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.24	0.36	0.24 - 0.36	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.57	0.27	0.16 - 0.57	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Uranium (ug/L)	ND	1.6	ND - 1.6	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.52	98.9	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	7/1/2023	9/30/2023	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.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] Infants below the age of six 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	7/1/2023	9/30/2023	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) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	7/1/2023	9/30/2023	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.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 278

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM Noon on the second Thursday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 278

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The system from which we purchase our surface water, the City of Houston, also received an assessment report. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 278

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 278

PWS ID: 1012835

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 278 receives surface water from the City of Houston. The City of Houston provides surface water from within Harris County. The results for both Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 278 and the City of Houston are listed in the tables. The results for Disinfection By-Products listed are for Harris County MUD No. 278 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.171	0.042	0.042 - 0.171	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	ND	ND	NA	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2021 - 2022	Fluoride (ppm)	0.44	ND	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	2	0.45	ND - 2.0	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	2.6	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0623	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	3.12	1.20 - 4.40	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.27	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

In the required water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2022, our system supplied 274,277,484 gallons of water. During the same time period, an estimated 18,734,757 gallons of water was lost due to line breaks, flushing, and maintenance for a final water accountability of approximately 93%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call your water system at (832) 490-1635.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 284

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llamar al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM Noon on the first Tuesday of each month at 1300 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2500, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 284
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer located in Harris County. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 284

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 284

PWS ID: 1013114

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.206	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	ND	NA	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.18	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.17	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	10	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2.81	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Uranium (ug/L)	9.2	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	2.5	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.249	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.37	1.00 - 3.40	No	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 365

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. Harris County MUD No. 365 has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Water Sources

The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the third Thursday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 365
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 365

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 365

PWS ID: 1013009

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	2.3	NA	No	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.272	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.53	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Selenium (ppb)	3	NA	No	50	50	
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.06	ND - 0.06	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.7	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2019	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.08	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	17.0	1.0 - 17.1	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	ND	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.29	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.68	0.83 - 2.13	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

E. coli Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	12/2/2023	2/21/2024	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 412

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:30 AM on the third Thursday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 412

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The system from which we purchase our surface water, the City of Houston, also received an assessment report. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 412

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 412

PWS ID: 1013354

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 412 receives surface water from the City of Houston. The City of Houston provides surface water from within Harris County. The results for both Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 412 and the City of Houston are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Harris County MUD No. 412 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.0607	0.042	0.042 - 0.0607	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2022-2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.14	ND	ND - .014	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.45	0.45	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1.9	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0382	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	3.05	0.70 - 4.00	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	9	3.7 - 8.0	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	12	3.3 - 11.0	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.19	NA	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.07	NA	No	4	4	Herbicide runoff

Microbiological Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.27	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

In the required water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2022, our system supplied 157,170,043 gallons of water. During the same time period, an estimated 12,078,095 gallons of water was lost due to line breaks, flushing, and maintenance for a final water accountability of approximately 92%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call your water system at (832) 490-1635.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.457

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 Noon on the second Monday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No.457
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.457

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.457

PWS ID: 1013576

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

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About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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ND: Not Detected

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Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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.

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MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No.457 receives its water from Harris County Municipal Utility District No.171. Harris County MUD No. 171 provides water from wells located in Harris County. The results for both Harris County MUD 457 and Harris County MUD 171 are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Harris County MUD 457 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	7.4*	N/A	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.181	N/A	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.24	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.06	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	11	N/A	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2.54	N/A	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Uranium (ppb)	1.7	N/A	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information:

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required be 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 cost 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.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.5	0.60 - 2.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0292	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 534

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 9:00 AM on the third Wednesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 534
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 534

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 534

PWS ID: 1013716

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Harris County Municipal Utility District No.534 receives its water from Harris County Municipal Utility District No.171. Harris County MUD No. 171 provides water from wells located in Harris County. The results for both Harris County MUD 534 and Harris County MUD 171 are listed in the tables. The results for Disinfection Residuals listed are for Harris County MUD 534 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	7.4*	N/A	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.181	N/A	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.24	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.08	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	11	N/A	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2.54	N/A	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Uranium (ppb)	1.7	N/A	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.24	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.4	0.92 - 1.94	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

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HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 536

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the third Thursday of each month at 1300 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2500, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No.536

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer located in Harris County. No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 536

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 536

PWS ID: 1013515

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).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppb)	3.9	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.247	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.59	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.6	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0142	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.45	1.09 - 2.11	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 565

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
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Public Participation Opportunities

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Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 565

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

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6420 Reading Rd.
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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 565

HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 565

PWS ID: 1013663

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).

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppb)	2.9	N/A	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.19	N/A	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.15	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.16	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3	N/A	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0127	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.76	0.71 - 2.30	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

KINGSBRIDGE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 6:30 PM on the second Thursday of each month at 9114 Woodleigh, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Kingsbridge Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer and our surface water comes from the North Fort Bend Water Authority. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
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Rosenberg, TX 77471

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

KINGSBRIDGE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

KINGSBRIDGE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 0790158

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Kingsbridge Municipal Utility District receives surface water from the North Fort Bend Water Authority (NFBWA). The NFBWA provides water from the City of Houston located from within Harris County. The results for both Kingsbridge MUD and the NFBWA are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Kingsbridge MUD only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Kingsbridge MUD	NFBWA	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.125	0.054	0.0432 - 0.125	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.25	0.27	0.25 - 0.27	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.49	0.28	0.13 - 0.49	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2020 - 2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2	5.3	2 - 5.3	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	3.7	ND	1.5 - 3.7	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Uranium (ppb)	2.8	ND	ND - 2.8	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0713	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	25	14.1 - 22.3	No	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	20	6.8 - 21	No	60	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.07	0.50 - 3.40	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants NFBWA)

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.37	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Kingsbridge MUD	NFBWA	Range of Detected Levels	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.13	0.24	0.13 - 0.24	Herbicide runoff
2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	0.1	0.1 - 0.13	Herbicide runoff

Coliform Bacteria

YEAR	Total coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.coli MCL	Number of Positive E.coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	1 positive monthly sample	2		0	No	0	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. No Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed this action.

E. coli Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Began	Ended	Explanation
Monitor GWR Triggered / Additional, Minor	9/23/2023	12/21/2023	We failed to collect all the required follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected

Triggered Source Monitoring and Reporting Violation: Groundwater Rule

Kingsbridge MUD / PWS TX0790158 failed to collect the required number of triggered source bacteriological samples for fecal indicator monitoring of the groundwater system during September 2024. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Triggered source samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of fecal indicator bacteria. Following a positive routine coliform result in our distribution system, our water system is required to submit one triggered source sample for every active groundwater well source. Failure to collect all required triggered source samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done? The system has collected the required monthly samples and no contamination has been found.

For mor information, please contact Michael Thornhill at 832-490-1635 or 6420 Reading Road, Rosenberg, Texas 77471.

MISSION BEND MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

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. Mission Bend MUD No. 1 has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Water Sources

The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 6:00 PM on the third Monday of each month. You may mail comments to:

Mission Bend Municipal Utility District No. 1

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

MISSION BEND MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

MISSION BEND
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

PWS ID: 1011718

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

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MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Mission Bend MUD No. 1 is interconnected with three other Municipal Utility Districts. They are Chelford One MUD, Chelford City MUD, and Mission Bend MUD No. 2 which provide water from wells in Harris County. The water quality data for each of these Districts is listed below. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Mission Bend MUD 1 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Chelford One MUD	Chelford City MUD	Mission Bend MUD No. 1	Mission Bend MUD No. 2	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.5	2 - 3.4	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.193	0.225	0.241	0.215	0.184 - 0.241	No	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.31	0.19 - 0.31	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	0.07	0.12	0.2	ND - 0.2	No	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019-2020	Nitrite (ppm)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Selenium (ppb)	<3.0	4.1	<3.0	<3.0	ND - 4.1	No	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2020-2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.5	7	2	4	2.0 - 7.0	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020-2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	<1.0	1.63	<1.0	1	ND - 1.63	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020-2023	Uranium (ug/l)	<1.0	2.9	4.3	5.5	ND - 5.5	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	1.5	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.127	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.4	0.57 - 3.60	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Volatile Organics

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Ethylbenzene (ppb)	ND	NA	No	700	700	Discharge from petroleum factories
2023	Xylenes (ppm)	0.0009	ND - 0.0009	No	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

MISSION BEND MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 2

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. Mission Bend MUD No. 2 has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Water Sources

The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 6:00 PM on the third Tuesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Mission Bend Municipal Utility District No. 2

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

MISSION BEND MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 2

MISSION BEND
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 2

PWS ID: 1011826

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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Mission Bend MUD No. 2 is interconnected with three other Municipal Utility Districts. They are Chelford One MUD, Chelford City MUD, and Mission Bend MUD No. 1 which provides water from wells in Harris County. The water quality data for each of these Districts is listed below. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Mission Bend MUD 2 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Chelford One MUD	Chelford City MUD	Mission Bend MUD No. 1	Mission Bend MUD No. 2	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.5	2 - 3.4	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.193	0.225	0.241	0.215	0.184 - 0.241	No	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.31	0.19 - 0.31	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	0.07	0.12	0.2	ND - 0.2	No	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019-2020	Nitrite (ppm)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Selenium (ppb)	<3.0	4.1	<3.0	<3.0	ND - 4.1	No	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2020-2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.5	7	2	4	2.0 - 7.0	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020-2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	<1.0	1.63	<1.0	1	ND - 1.63	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020-2023	Uranium (ug/l)	<1.0	2.9	4.3	5.5	ND - 5.5	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	1.1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0915	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.47	0.64 - 3.40	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	25	ND - 46.9	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2	ND - 3.8	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants*

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	19.42	16.2 - 24.6	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 144

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

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You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM on the third Thursday of each month at 1980 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1380, Houston, Texas 77056. You may mail comments to:

Montgomery County Municipal Utility District No. 144
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
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Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from a Gulf Coast Aquifer. A source Water Assessment for your drinking water system is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 144

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 144

PWS ID: 1700908

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.318	N/A	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.37	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.05	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.51	0.57 - 2.12	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

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Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0205	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 144

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The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 144

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 144

PWS ID: 1700908

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MEMORIAL
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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Public Participation Opportunities

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Memorial Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

MEMORIAL
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

MEMORIAL MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1011242

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	9.5	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.172	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.39	0.2 - 0.39	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4.9	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2020	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.18	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Uranium (ug/l)	< 1.0	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.5	1.00 - 3.10	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.242	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

NORTH MISSION GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 3:30 PM on the second Tuesday of each month at 6420 Reading Road, Rosenberg, Texas. You may mail comments to:

North Mission Glen Municipal Utility District

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Chicot aquifer and our surface water comes from the North Fort Bend Water Authority. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

NORTH MISSION GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

NORTH MISSION GLEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 0790174

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

North Mission Glen Municipal Utility District receives surface water from the North Fort Bend Water Authority (NFBWA). The NFBWA provides water from the City of Houston located from within Harris County. The results for both North Mission Glen MUD and the NFBWA are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for North Mission Glen MUD only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	North Mission Glen MUD	NFBWA	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.114	0.0540	0.0432 - 0.114	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	110	120	ND - 120	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.28	0.27	0.25 - 0.28	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.22	0.28	0.13 - 0.28	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	3.4	ND	ND - 3.4	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Uranium (ppb)	1.2	ND	ND - 1.2	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1.5	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.127	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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 waer 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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	1.46	0.60 - 3.70	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	17	10.6 - 22.8	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	6	ND - 8.0	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Microbiological Contaminants NFBWA)

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.37	100	0.30	Soil Runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbiological gowth. 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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highesl Level Ground-water	Highest Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Atrazine (ppb)	0.86	0.62	0.62 - 0.86	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022	Simazine (ppb)	0.08	< 0.07	ND - 0.08	No	4	4	Runoff from herbicide used on crops

NOTTINGHAM COUNTRY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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. Nottingham Country MUD has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Water Sources

The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:30 AM on the third Monday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Nottingham Country Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

NOTTINGHAM COUNTRY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

NOTTINGHAM COUNTRY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1012315

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

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MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

During 2021, Notingham Country MUD received water from Harris County MUD 81. Harris County MUD 81 provides water from wells located in Harris County. The results for both Notingham Country MUD and Harris County MUD 81 are listed in the tables. The results for Lead and Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-products listed are for Notingham Country MUD only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Nottingham Country MUD	Highest Level Harris County MUD 81	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Arsenic (ppb)	4	3.3	2.7 - 4.0	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.213	0.196	0.19 - 0.213	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.29	0.26	0.17 - 0.29	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022 - 2023	Selenium (ppb)	<3.0	4.6	ND - 4.6	No	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2022 - 2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	9.2	5	4.6 - 9.2	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022 - 2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.8	1.32	1.8 - 1.32	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022 - 2023	Uranium (ug/l)	ND	1.2	ND - 1.2	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Xylenes (ppm)	ND	NA	No	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	4.2	1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.372	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.82	0.68 - 3.40	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NORTHWEST PARK MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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. Cornerstone MUD has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Water Sources

The sources of 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
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- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 7:00 PM on the third Wednesday of each month at their facility located at 6819 Deer Ridge, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Northwest Park Municipal Utility District

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

NORTHWEST PARK MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

NORTHWEST PARK MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1010593

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).

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ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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.

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MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	4.6	3.1 - 4.6	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.39	0.288 - 0.39	No	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.14	0.13 - 0.14	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.18	0.1 - 0.18	No	10	2	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Selenium (ppb)	15.2	4.8 - 15.2	No	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2.0	1 - 2	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Uranium (ug/l)	17	13.9 - 17	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	2.01	0.67 - 3.50	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	2.4	1	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0514	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

In the required water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2023, our system supplied 698,920,921 gallons of water. During the same time period, an estimated 124,290,928 gallons of water was lost due to line breaks, flushing, and maintenance for a final water accountability of approximately 82.2%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call your water system at (832) 490-1635.

PECAN GROVE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors for the District meets monthly. To see the current meeting location and time, please refer to the District's website: pecangrovemud.com. You may also mail comments to:

Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Pecan Grove MUD produces surface water from Oyster Creek as the primary source of water. In addition, Pecan Grove MUD has three groundwater wells located within Fort Bend County which draw from Gulf Coast Aquifers. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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 detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Si Environmental, LLC
6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

PECAN GROVE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PECAN GROVE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 0790132

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.134	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	60	ND - 60	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories;Discharge from steel/metal factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.23	0.18 - 0.23	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.16	0.11 - 0.16	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Uranium (ppb)	ND	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	2.5	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.09	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7	ND - 19.5	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	5	1.3 - 8.2	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	2.47	0.78 - 3.20	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.14	ND - 0.14	No	3	3	Runoff from hervicides

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.62	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

In the required water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system supplied 342,773,869 gallons of water. During the same time period, an estimated 23,412,595 gallons of water was lost due to line breaks, flushing, and maintenance for a final water accountability of about 93%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call your water system at (832) 490-1635.

PLANTATION
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
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- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 Noon on the third Monday of each month at 6420 Reading Road, Rosenberg, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Plantation Municipal Utility District

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from a groundwater source. Our water comes from the Chicot and the Evangeline aquifers located in Fort Bend County. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

PLANTATION
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PLANTATION MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 0790112

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	< 2.0	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.179	0.167 - 0.179	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.31	0.3 - 0.31	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.09	0.06 - 0.09	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Uranium (ug/L)	4.5	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level"	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	1.3	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.075	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.54	0.78 - 2.60	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	ND	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6	< 6 - < 6	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Volatile Organics

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Xylenes (ppm)	0.0006	0 - 0.0006	No	10	10	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

MISSOURI CITY
SOUTH SERVICE AREA

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Missouri City Council meets at 6:30 PM on the first and third Mondays of each month at 1522 Texas Parkway, Missouri City, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Missouri City South Service Area

Attn.: City Council

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer and our surface water comes from the City of Missouri City. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

MISSOURI CITY
SOUTH SERVICE AREA

MISSOURI CITY
SOUTH SERVICE AREA

PWS ID: 0790345

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Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Missouri City South Service Area receives ground water from Sienna MUD No. 1 and surface water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Sienna MUD 1 and the City of Missiouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead & Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Missouri City South Service Area only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.52	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1.44	2.43	ND - 2.43	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrite (ppm)	0.1	ND	ND - 0.1	No	1	1	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	1.2	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.534	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.72	1.31 - 3.50	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	29.9	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	14.3	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Runoff from herbicide used on crops

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 4:00 PM on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 9600 Scanlan Trace, Missouri City, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Sienna Municipal Utility District No. 3

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer and our surface water comes from the City of Missouri City. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

SIENNA MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3

PWS ID: 0790376

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

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MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Sienna Municipal Utility District No. 3 receives ground water from Sienna MUD No. 1 and surface water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Sienna MUD 1 and the City of Missiouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead & Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Sienna MUD 3 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.52	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1	1.44	ND - 2.43	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	3.1	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.408	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.6	1.30 - 3.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	30.6	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	16.5	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Unregulated Contaminants*

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	12.5	ND - 25.0	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 4

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at Noon on the first Monday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Sienna Municipal Utility District No. 4
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer and our surface water comes from the City of Missouri City. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

SIENNA MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 4

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 4

PWS ID: 0790489

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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Secondary Constituents

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Sienna Municipal Utility District No. 4 receives ground water from Sienna MUD No. 1 and surface water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Sienna MUD 1 and the City of Missiouri City are listed in the tables. The results listed for Disinfection Residuals, Lead & Copper, and Disinfection By-Products are for Sienna MUD 4 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.52	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic or fertilizer factories
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1.36	1.44	ND - 1.44	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0584	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.61	0.52 - 3.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	27.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	16.3	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 6

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 1:00 PM on the third Tuesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Sienna Municipal Utility District No. 6
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer and our surface water comes from the City of Missouri City. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

SIENNA MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 6

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 6

PWS ID: 0790491

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Sienna Municipal Utility District No. 6 receives ground water from Sienna MUD No. 1 and surface water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Sienna MUD 1 and the City of Missiouri City are listed in the tables. The results listed for Disinfection Residuals, Lead & Copper, and Disinfection By-Products are for Sienna MUD 6 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.52	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic or fertilizer factories
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	2	1.44	ND - 2.00	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	52.0	28.5 - 50.1	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	14	9.4 - 17.7	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.6	0.80 - 3.60	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0.7	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0301	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 10

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 4:00 PM on the first Thursday of each month at 9600 Scanlan Trace, Missouri City, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Sienna Municipal Utility District No. 10

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

SIENNA MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 10

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 10

PWS ID: 0790452

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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Secondary Constituents

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About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Sienna Municipal Utility District No. 10 receives ground water from Sienna Regional MUD and surface water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Sienna Regional MUD and the City of Missiouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead & Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Sienna MUD 10 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.52	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic or fertilizer factories
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1.58	1.44	ND - 1.58	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	1.50	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.0352	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.71	1.25 - 3.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	33	29.5 - 33.0	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	19.1	1.2 - 19.1	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	19	18.7 - 19.2	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
2023	PFPeA (ug/L)	0.1100	0.0258 - 0.194	N/A	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 12

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

SIENNA MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 12

SIENNA
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 12

PWS ID: 0790494

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Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.52	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic or fertilizer factories
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1.53	1.44	ND - 1.53	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0.7	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0845	1	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.68	1.30 - 3.70	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	33.2	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	14.2	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

SIENNA MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 Immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:00 AM on the first Thursday of each month at Prosperity Bank, 14060 Southwest Freeway, Sugar Land, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Sienna Management District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer and our surface water comes from the City of Missouri City. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

SIENNA MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

SIENNA MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

PWS ID: 0790493

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Sienna Plantation Management District receives ground water from Sienna Regional MUD and surface water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Sienna Regional MUD and the City of Missiouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead & Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Sienna Plantation Management District only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.52	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic or fertilizer factories
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	1.1	1.44	ND - 1.44	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0.0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.681	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.69	1.10 - 3.70	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	44	19.4 - 52	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	13	3.6 - 15.1	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

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SIENNA
THE WOODS

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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Water Sources

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

SIENNA
THE WOODS

SIENNA
THE WOODS

PWS ID: 0790495

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Sienna The Woods receives ground water from Sienna MUD No. 1 and surface water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Sienna MUD 1 and the City of Missiouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Lead & Copper, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Sienna The Woods only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.52	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	2.43	1.44	ND - 2.43	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0.5	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.401	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.76	1.10 - 3.70	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	46.5	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	10.8	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

SIENNA REGIONAL MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.1

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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Public Participation Opportunities

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Sienna Regional Municipal Utility District No.1
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer and our surface water comes from the City of Missouri City. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

SIENNA REGIONAL MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.1

SIENNA REGIONAL MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.1

PWS ID: 0790373

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Sienna Regional Municipal Utility District No. 1 receives surface water from the City of Missouri City. The City of Missouri City provides water from the Brazos River located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Sienna MUD 1 and the City of Missiouri City are listed in the tables. The results for Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products listed are for Sienna MUD 1 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest / Avg Level Ground	Highest / Avg Level Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021 - 2023	Arsenic (ppm)	ND	ND	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2023	Barium (ppm)	0.0915	0.0837	0.0837 - 0915	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	90	ND	ND - 90	No	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.3	0.15	0.14 - 0.52	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	2.43	1.44	ND - 2.43	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2021 - 2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2015 - 2017	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	< 1.0	ND - 1.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine (ppm)	2.76	1.30 - 3.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	29.3	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	16.8	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Ground-water	Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Likely Source of Contaminant
2022 - 2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.16	0.62	0.16 - 0.62	Runoff from herbicide used on crops
2022 - 2023	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND	ND - 0.13	Runoff from herbicide used on crops

Turbidity

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limit	Source of Contaminant
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	100	0.3	Soil Runoff

Turbity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

TRAIL OF THE LAKES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;
- *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llame al telefono (832) 490-1635.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other 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 immuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors for your District meets in regular session on the last Monday of each month at 12:00p.m. For further information regarding the Board meetings, please go to the District's website at www.trailofthelakesmud.com or call (832) 490-1600. You may also mail comments and questions to:

Trail of the Lakes Municipal Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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6420 Reading Rd.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

If you would like to talk to a District Representative about your Water Quality Report, please call (832) 490-1635. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TRAIL OF THE LAKES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

TRAIL OF THE LAKES MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1010617

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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

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NR: Not Reported

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Arsenic (ppb)	6.5*	5.8 - 6.5	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Barium (ppm)	0.805	0.135 - 0.805	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.97	0.46 - 0.97	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Selenium (ppb)	11.1	3.7 - 11.1	No	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	0.06	ND - 0.06	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	40.1	35.9 - 40.1	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2	5.6 - 7.55	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Arsenic Health Information Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required be 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 cost of removing arsenic from drinkingwater. 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.

Unregulated Contaminants*

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference	Health Information Summary
2023	Lithium (ug/L)	12.5	ND - 25.0	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	2.5	0.50 - 3.80	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1.1	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	ND	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Lead (ppb)	2.6	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2021	Copper (ppm)	0.144	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

WALLER COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 18

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 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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 11:00 am on the last Tuesday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Waller County Municipal Utility District No. 18
Attn.: Board of Directors
6420 Reading Road
Rosenberg, Texas 77471
Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline aquifer. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

WALLER COUNT MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 18

WALLER COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 18

PWS ID: 1013576

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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

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AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Waller County MUD 18 receives its water from Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No.213. Fort Bend County MUD No. 213 provides water from wells located in Fort Bend County. The results for both Waller County MUD 18 and Fort Bend County MUD 213 are listed in the tables. The results for Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-products listed are for Waller County MUD 18 only since these samples are from within the District boundaries.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.189	N/A	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Fluoride (ppm)	0.96	N/A	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	N/A	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Selenium (ppb)	< 3.0	N/A	No	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4.1	N/A	No	15	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2022	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	< 1.0	N/A	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.31	0.60 - 1.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	64	14.2 - 99.8	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	13	2.0 - 22.3	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead (ppb)	0	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.404	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

WILLOW POINT
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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

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Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 12:00 PM Noon on the first Thursday of every month at 1980 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 1380, Houston, Texas, 77056. You may mail comments to:

Willow Point Municipal Utility District

Attn.: Board of Directors

6420 Reading Road

Rosenberg, Texas 77471

Or Call: (832) 490-1635

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

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2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

WILLOW POINT
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

WILLOW POINT MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 0790550

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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, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

About the Tables

That attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federally allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Descriptions

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

MRDL: **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:** 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.

MRDLG: **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: **Action Level:** The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2021	Arsenic (ppb)	2.5	NA	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.149	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.3	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Selenium (ppb)	< 3.0	NA	No	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	< 0.05	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	10	8 - 10	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2.63	2.23 - 2.63	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Uranium (ppb)	1.1	NA	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.57	1.00 - 2.07	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	Number of sampling sites exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0.5	0	No	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper (ppm)	0.0262	0	No	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by the EPA to report the following language: "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."

Disinfection By-Products

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	< 4.0	NA	No	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	< 6.0	NA	No	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection