WEST PARK M.U.D.

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

This report is an annual summary of the quality of your drinking water. It is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and is based on the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required tests.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), 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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this consumer confidence report. For more information on source water and protection efforts at our systems contact Natalia Espitia at: (281) 353-9809.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono: (281) 353 -9809

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by West Park MUD is ground water. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifer, located in Harris County, some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface.

West Park MUD received water from Harris County MUD 345, who provide ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer located in Harris County.

Contaminants that may be Present in Source Water

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, 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 or 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 be 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 that limits 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 H2O Innovation at (281) 353-9809.

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; those 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities:

The West Park MUD Board of Directors meet at 12:30 P.M. on the fourth Monday of each month at 3700 Buffalo Speedway, Suite 830, Houston, TX 77098. You may contact Natalia Espitia, with H_2O Innovation at 281-353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have. Additional information about West Park MUD may be found on its website at www.westparkmud.com.

h2O innovation®
Trusted Utility Partners

About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water for the most recent testing performed in accordance with applicable regulations. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in your water are listed in the attached table.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l), one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l), one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.
pCi/L = picocuries per liter: Measure of radioactivity.
n/a - Not applicable
Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter (measured asbestos)
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

West Park Municipal Utility District TX 1011930 - 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2024	Arsenic*	6.0	6.0 - 6.0	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards.
2024	Barium	0.15	0.15 - 0.15	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2024	Fluoride	0.72	0.72 - 0.72	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2024	Combined Radium 226/228	2.57	2.57 - 2.57	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2024	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	10.1	10.1 - 10.1	15	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2024	Chlorine Disinfectant	1.42	0.58 - 3.20	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Organic Contaminants							
Year	**Constituent**	**Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Units of Measure**	**Source of Constituent**
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2.6	2.6 - 2.6	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	5.5	5.5 - 5.5	60	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Unregulated Contaminants**					
Year	**Constituent**	**Average of All Sampling Points**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**Violation**	**Units of Measure**
2024	Bromoform	4.00	1.10 - 9.70	N	ppb
2024	Bromodichloromethane	6.80	6.80 - 6.80	N	ppb
2024	Chloroform	2.10	2.10 - 2.10	N	ppb
2024	Dibromochloromethane	5.20	1.10 - 13.0	N	ppb

Lead and Copper								
Year	**Constituent**	**The 90th Percentile**	**Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels**	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Units of Measure**	**Violation**	**Source of Constituent**
2022	Copper	0.0799	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2022	Lead	2	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*Lead and Copper Data presented in the above graph is the most recent testing done in accordance with drinking water regulations for West Park MUD.

*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.

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement
As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, **West Park MUD** has completed a full inventory of service lines within our water distribution system, including both the public (utility-owned) and private (customer-owned) portions of each service connection.

Based on a thorough review of historical records, customer outreach, and material verification, we identified 2 sites as galvanized service lines requiring replacement on the private side of our system. All service lines are confirmed to be made of non-lead materials such as copper, plastic, or other EPA-approved materials.

Although no lead service lines were found, we remain proactive in maintaining accurate records and ensuring ongoing compliance with all regulatory requirements. If you have questions about your service line material, would like to view our inventory, or are interested in voluntary water testing**, please contact us at Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com or by phone at 281-353-9809.**

During 2024, West Park Municipal Utility District received water from Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 345 from January 30, 2024 to October 29, 2024 as payment from water provided in 2023 when HC MUD 345 had issues with their wells and received water from West Park MUD.

The following water quality information was provided by Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 345 TX1012768: For more information regarding the water quality for HC MUD 345, please contact - Adam Thelen with Inframark at: adam.thelen@inframark.com

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2024	Arsenic*	8.6	7.1 - 8.6	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Barium	0.201	0.201 - 0.201	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2023	Fluoride	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Combined Radium 226/228	4.58	4.58 - 4.58	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	3.50	3.50 - 3.50	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants**

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	Units of Measure
2021	Dibromochloromethane	1.00	1.0 - 1.0	N	ppb
2020	Bromoform	4.40	4.4 - 4.4	N	ppb
2020	Bromodichloromethane	2.90	2.9 - 2.9	N	ppb
2020	Chloroform	1.10	1.1 - 1.1	N	ppb

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