HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. 389

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

(Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para mas informacion favor de llamar al telefono: (281) 353-9809)

Sources of Drinking Water
Our water source(s) and source assessment information are listed below:

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 389 is Ground water purchased from Northwest Harris County MUD 10 on a year round basis as a permanent water supply. It comes from the Chicot aquifer, located in Harris County. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources.

The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. For more information regarding this report, on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact: Natalia Espitia at (281) 353-9809.

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
H.C. MUD 389 WP No. 1	15950 HUFFMEISTER RD	Ground Water	Yes	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/1013265
GW FROM NORTHWEST HARRIS COUNTY MUD 10	I/C WITH TX1011649	Ground Water	Yes	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/1011649

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or USEPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 USEPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 District's operator, H_2O Innovation (281) 353-9809.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Our drinking water is delivered by wells from underground aquifers that are protected from many of the sources of contamination described.

Public Participation Opportunities:
The Harris County MUD 389 Board of Directors meet at 11:00 A.M. on the fourth Thursday of each month at the offices of Schwartz Page & Harding, LLP 1300 Post Oak Blvd. Suite 2500, Houston, Texas 77056. You may contact Natalia Espitia, with H_2O Innovation at: (281) 353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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About the Following Tables

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definition:

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

Harris County M.U.D. 389 TX1013265 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine Disinfectant	2025	1.54	ppm	0.49 - 2.40	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

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

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.0803	0.00831 - 0.23	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0.823	0 - 1.38	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. **HARRIS COUNTY MUD 389** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **HARRIS COUNTY MUD 389** at **(281)-353-9809**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed: Harris County M.U.D. #389 - Customer Portal - H2O
As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, **HARRIS COUNTY MUD 389** 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, no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement were identified on either the public or 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.**

Organic Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	16118 COPPER GABLES, CYPRESS	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	16118 COPPER GABLES, CYPRESS	2025	4	3.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	05/15/2024	2.3	2.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	05/15/2024	0.177	0.177	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMO-CHLOR0METHANE	06/05/2025	1.6	1.6	UG/L	0	0.06	By-product of drinking water disinfection
FLUORIDE	07/22/2022	0.12	0.12	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	05/15/2024	0.0013	0.0013	MG/L	0	0.1	Leaching of plumbing materials, including stainless steel, nickel-plated taps, and other metal fixtures

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2022	Beta/phonton Emitters	6.70	6.70 - 6.70	50	0	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2021	Gross Alpha	4.50	4.50 - 4.50	15	0	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

During 2025, Harris County M.U.D. 389 received water from Northwest Harris County M.U.D. 10. The following water quality information was provided by Northwest Harris County M.U.D. TX1011649:

For additional information relating to NW HC M.U.D 10 source water please contact Inframark Co. Attn: Sharon Salinas (713) 395-3100

Regulated Contaminants

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

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.465	0.00881 - 1.22	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0.601	0 - 1.05	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	16327 GOLDEN SAGE	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	16327 GOLDEN SAGE	2025	0	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	03/26/2025	0.189	0.189	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	3/26/2025	2.4	0 - 2.4	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	3/26/2025	1.4	0 - 1.4	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DIBROMOCHLORO-METHANE	3/26/2025	11	0 - 11	UG/L	0	0.06	By-product of drinking water disinfection
FLUORIDE	3/26/2025	0.45	0.45	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	3/26/2025	0.0011	0.0011	MG/L	0	0.1	Leaching of plumbing materials, including stainless steel, nickel-plated taps, and other metal fixtures
NITRATE	3/26/2025	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits