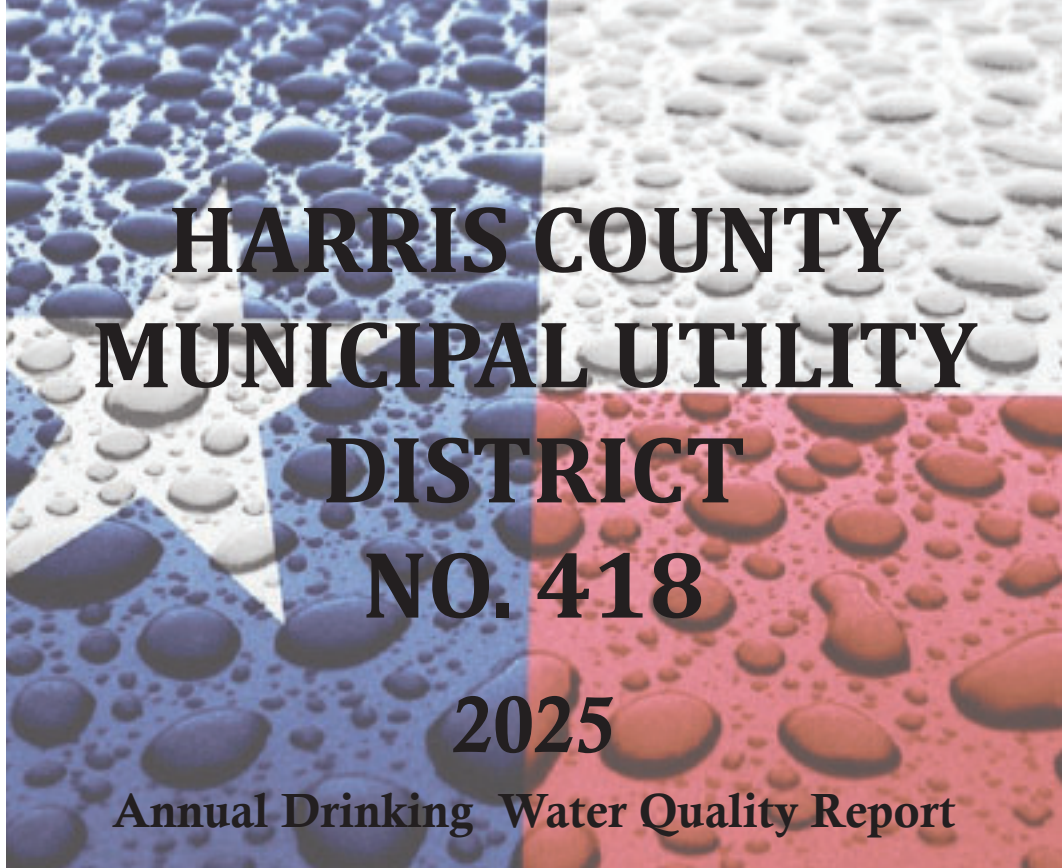


Harris County MUD 418
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Katy, Texas 77494

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HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 418

2025

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report provides information on your District's drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers in the country provide a water quality report to their customers annually.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 290-3107.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meet at 11:00 AM on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the offices of Schwartz, Page & Harding, LLP, located at 1300 Post Oak Blvd, Suite 2500, Houston, Texas 77056.

You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District 418

Attn: Board of Directors

406 W. Grand Parkway S, Suite 260, Katy, Texas 77494

Or Call: (281) 290-6500

Our Drinking Water Meets 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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater and surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from the Evangeline aquifer, located in Harris County. Our surface water comes from the Trinity River via Lake Houston from the West Harris Regional Water Authority. TCEQ 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. This information describes 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 contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protections strategies. This source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at 281-290-3107.



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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Secondary Constituents

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 concern. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Harris County Municipal Utility District 418 Drinking Water Quality Report Results

PWSID: 1013329

About the Tables

The following tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored 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 federal 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 Description

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to maximum contaminant level goals 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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: 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.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.



REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Level Detected at Entry Point	Highest Level Detected Surface Water	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2025	Arsenic (ppb)	4.5	ND	ND - 4.5	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Barium (ppm)	0.131	0.0808	0.0580 - 0.131	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2024-2025	Cyanide (ppb)	40	70	ND - 70	No	200	200	Erosion of natural deposits
2024-2025	Fluoride (ppm)	1.25	0.22	0.22 - 1.25	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Nitrate (ppm)	0.94	ND	ND - 0.94	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2023-2025	Beta emitters (pCi/L)	6.2	4.9	ND - 6.2	No	50	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
2023-2025	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	ND	2.8	ND - 2.8	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2023-2025	Uranium (ug/L)	ND	1.6	ND - 1.6	No	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT RESULTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of detected levels	Violation	MCL	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	19.7	ND - 45.8	No	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	27.45	22.1 - 32.3	No	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Harris County Municipal Utility District 418 Drinking Water Quality Report Results

PWSID: 1013329

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL LEVELS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of detected levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2025	Free Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	3.20	0.34 - 4.50	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

TURBIDITY

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2025	Turbidity (NTU)	0.23	100	0.3	Soil runoff

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

REGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Level Detected at Entry Points	Highest Level Detected Surface Water (WHCROWA)	Range of detected levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2025	Atrazine (ppb)	0.12	0.11	0.11 - 0.12	No	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2025	Simazine (ppb)	0.07	ND	ND - .07	No	4	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Level Detected at Entry Point	Highest Level Detected Surface Water	Range of all Detected Levels
2025	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	5.8	6.9	ND - 5.8
2025	Chloroform (ppb)	7.5	27.0	ND - 27.0
2025	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2.9	2.2	1.8 - 2.9
2025	Bromoform (ppb)	3.2	ND	ND - 3.2

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Your water system 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 your district at 281-290-3107. 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>.

Additional information concerning Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement

As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, Harris County MUD 418 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, nor any unknown service lines were identified. 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 lcm@mdswater.com or by phone at 281-290-3170.