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 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.
- **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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.
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, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not necessarily causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on secondary constituents contact H2O Consulting at 281-861-7265.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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.

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 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.

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 165 – Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detected Levels</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Arsenic*</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2.7–9.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.035–0.034</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>discharge of bilging water; discharge from metalfinish; barren of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0.2–1.12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0–0.02</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4–48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 165 – Disinfection Residues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detected Levels</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Free Chlorine</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>0.72–2.40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 165 – Lead & Copper – Regulated at the Customer's Tap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>No. of Sites of Violation</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 165 – Volatile Organic Compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detected Levels</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0–0.001</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 165 – Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents (No measured chemical health effects)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Maximum Measured Level</th>
<th>Secondary Limit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Chloriforms</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>no exceedance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEFINITIONS AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

**AL**
- **Action Level** – The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.
- **Avg**
- **Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples**
- **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 do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.**
- **MFL**
- **Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)**
- **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 health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.**
- **mrem**
- **Millirems per Year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)**
- **NA**
- **Not applicable**
- **NTU**
- **Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)**
- **ppb**
- **Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water**
- **ppm**
- **Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water**
- **ppt**
- **Parts per trillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)**
- **TT**
- **Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water**

*While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA studies 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 rare poison to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.*

Harris County MUD No. 165 submitted to the Texas Water Development Board’s water loss audit for the 2016 calendar year. Our system lost an estimated 24,042,430 gallons of water.