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.

ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that our water meets or exceeds all federal requirements. If our water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices. Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 165 has been awarded the “Superior” water rating by the TCEQ.

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 detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts visit Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/ or contact H2O Consulting at 281-861-7265.

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 165

5870 Highway 6 North, Suite 215  •  Houston, TX 77084  
281-861-7265

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 165 has completed an audit of their water system. The District water loss for 2018 was 71,686,972 gallons, or approximately 8% of the Districts water usage.
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 – Lead and Copper (Regulated at the Customer’s Tap)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>No. Sites Over</th>
<th>Rule of Thumb</th>
<th>Violations</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No lead and copper samples collected exceeded the limits set by the EPA.

DEFINITIONS AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

AL: Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other remedial procedures.

ALG: Action Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and Assessment determination (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential assessment problems and due to the possibility why an coliform 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 MCLG 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.

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos).

MBDL: Maximum Benzene Disinfection Level – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that additional of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MBDLG: Maximum Benzene Disinfection Level Goal – The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water which there is no known or expected health risk. MBDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

mrem/yr: Millirems per Year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).

ppq: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), or one ounce in 3,735,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), or one ounce in 7,355,000 gallons of water.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

pp: 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.

1 While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic 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 known cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

2 The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all the individual samples found in our water system.

3 Volatile Organic Compounds are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the point of entry to distribution.

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 165 – Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Highest Range of Detected Levels</th>
<th>Average Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Violations</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Arsenic ¹</td>
<td>6.6–6.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.239–0.239</td>
<td>0.239</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.3–0.33</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>0.22–0.22</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

VIOLEATION LEAD AND COPPER RULE

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials. Violation Type: Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)

Violation Begin: 07/01/2018

Violation End: 2018

Violation Explanation: We collected 20 lead and copper samples as instructed by the TCEQ. However the lead and copper rule required 60 samples be collected. The TCEQ waived the violation notice and the District is required to collect 60 lead and copper samples in 2019.

No lead and copper samples collected exceeded the limits set by the EPA.